## WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOMESTEAD BILL

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE, IN THE SENATE.

Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

On motion by Mr. Walker, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the House bill "to grant a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands to actual settlers"—the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Chayton, to strike out the eixth section, which is in the following words:

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any individual now a resident of sany one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but as the time of making

the United States, but at the time of making the United States, but at the time of making such acquisition for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention, as required to the patential time laws of the United States. By the manifestation of a generous confidence, by a fair, manly, hon orable treatment of them, I would endeavor to the patential time laws of the United States. by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the earne before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen of the United States."

Mr. CHASE. I desire to submit a remark or two, and then to offer an amendment, with the view of perfecting the sixth section, before the motion to strike out shall be taken. I do it at this time, because, if the motion to strike

out shall not prevail, and the section is retoinout shall not prevail, and the section is retointhat indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amen
The vers as it at this time, because, if the motion to strike

I cannot agree with the Senator from lows. [Mr. Dongz] that all amendments are inexpedient. I am, on the contrary, in favor of ressonable and proper amendments. Such amendments will not endanger the final passage of the bill. I have no doubt that the House will cheerfully agree to such amendments as com-mend themselves, by their obvious propriety, to its approbation. But, sir, if it should be otherwise, and beneficial amendments made here shall be rejected in the House, it would be quite in the power of this body to recede, and thuc save the bill.

for information.

It was read. It is, to strike out the word

"now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and," and to insert between the words "but" and "at" the word "who;" so

That if any individual, not a citizen of th

United States, but who at the time of making

such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention," &c.

FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

On motion of Dr. Gazzam, a committee con

Reed, James Robb, and George Wilson, was ap-

repare business for the Convention.

ointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and

The committee retired, and, after a short ab-

the late Whig Convention of this county did adopt substantially the platform of the Free Democracy, and pledged their nominees to all the prominent principles therein contained; but we have seen no indication of an intention

on the part of the State organization of either

the Whig or Democratic party to abandon the

and to support the Union on the principles

right hand of fellowship, and pledge ourselves

and past names, and of present or former or-

the patriotic course recently pursued by the Republicans of Michigan; and we, the Free

Democrats of Allegheny county, are not only willing to pursue a similar course, by recom-

mending the withdrawal (under similar cir

e hereby unanimously nominate as our can-

didates the persons recently nominated by the

Whigs of Allegheny on their county ticket— the Whigs of this county having taken a de-

cided stand in favor of true Democracy, while

shaking off the incubus of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That while such has been the course of the Whigs of this county, and while a

disposition to pursue a like course probably pre

vails with a large majority of individual Whigs

west of the river Schuylkill; yet, as in their

mbined action as an organized State party

Power, except that on two points that at the

all other questions than the two referred to,

the rights of the North, and sacrifice the inter-

Resolved, That, should either the Whig

Pennsylvanians should, we will then recom

mend that Mr. Potts be withdrawn, and the

THE MASSACHUSETTS MOVEMENT .- The Box

coster 'was much smaller than was auticipated. So far is this from being true, that we believe

most of those who were present were agreeably

The assertion of the Journal that the Conven

onvention adjourned.

Commonwealth says:

oppose him as earnestly as he would My

resent time arrest the attention of the North

Resolved, That to all such we hold forth the

upon which it was formed; therefore,

utions, which were amended as follows

as to make the sixth section read :

Heron Foster, Secrotaries.

It may not be the pleasure of the Senate to amend the bill at all. In that case I shall still vote for it, not as a perfect measure, but as one commended by considerations of humanity and policy, of sound expediency and liberal justice. I shall propose no amendment, there-fore, with any unfriendly purpose towards the bill. I do not regard it as perfect-far from it. I do not know that any Senator entirely approves it. But if I can get no better chall vote for this; because it carries out to ertain extent, that great principle of public policy first announced in this Chamber, perhaps, by the late Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster,] to whom the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] referred yesterday, but which found it first practical, zealous, and persevering advocate upon this floor, in the Sona tor from Wisconsin. Of that policy I heartily approve. When first announced, I declared my adhesion to it. I persevere in it to-day. I regard the public lands as the ESTATE OF THE PEOPLE, and Congress merely as a truste The people are the cestuis que trust-the bene ficiaries of this estate, and the whole duty of Congress is performed by such a disposal of the lands for the benefit of the people as an upright discharge of the trust requires. To devote a portion of these lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States ; regarded as a reasonable exercise of the true power vested in Congress by the Constitution I therefore voted for the bill making provision for that unfortunate class. I regard the grant of limited portions of these lands to actual settiers as a wise and baneficent exercise of the same trust power. I shall therefore vote for

And now, sir, I wish to say a few words in reply to the observation which fell from the have rendered no services, he alleges, to the country, and therefore have no claim upon the bounty of the Government. There would be force in this argument if these grants could be but then the argument would exclude from the eigners, who have not rendered actual services to the public. The bill proposes no grants upon considerations of this nature; the argument, therefore, if good at all, is good against grants are not rewards for services rendered they form part of a system of disposing of the public land. They are for the benefit of the whole people represented by the Government, as well as for the individual grantees. The public lands may be regarded, under one point of view, as a vast quantity of unemployed ma-chinery in the possession of a great capitalist. It, is capable of producing enormous wealth. to work it. It is the business of a wise capitalist to bring his machinery into use. It is he domain into cultivation, to develop its general resources of the country. Every set-tler upon the public lands, under the provisions of this act, in the course of the five years which must clapse before he can obtain a patent, will more than pay for the land he occupies in the shape of duties upon goods consumed, or by the centributions which his labors furnish to the wealth and strength of the coun-

tuto a valid reason for these grants to actual settlers, that reason applies as strongly to immigrants coming into the country after the passage of the act, as it does to those already here The re is no substantial reason which commends itself to the judgment of a statesman for any such discrimination. There is a sound and sufficient ground of distinction between citizens in fact or in intention, and aliens who do not who do intend to become citizens. The section, as it stands, draws a line between immigrants already arrived and immigrants to arrive here-Those who arrive to-day are to have morrow, if the bill in the mean time should be come a law, will be expluded from its benefit. Can anybedy assign a sensible reason for such a discrimination between (if I may be allowed to coin a phrase) the ante-venients and the

post venients.

Sir, the principle for which I contend now, of non-discrimination between different classes of immigrants intending to become citizans, was sanctioned in the recent Kansas and Nebrasks act. I congratulated the country at the time upon the recognition of the right of all such immigrants, wishout distinction, to the elective franchise. I was glad to witness that breaking down of old prejudices against immi-grants coming into this country, which led to a nearly unanimous vote in this Chamber in them to vote in the Territories. That vote recognised no such narrow and illiberal disination as this bill now makes. It went upon a sound reason. It allowed all to vote after declaration of intention, and taking the oath prescribed by the act. It excluded none, whether arrived before or after the passage of whether surface before or first the passage of the act. I stand the disposit to before or first the passage of the standard position and proper day and the first the standard position and proper day the act. It made no distinction between those who might, and those who might not, exercise that of the leaders. We quote again:

"Judge Morris, of Springfield, is, we believe

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. Senate, Tuesday, August 1, 1854. The resolution, yesterday reported by Mr.
Poot, to pay for certain services as draughtsman to the Committee on Public Lands, was considered and agreed to.
Mr. Norrie reported a bill to incorporate the Friends' Aid Society, in the District of Columbia.

tion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to

inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interests) whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives, of the 15th March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opin-ion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of "provis-ional measures," by Congress, to meet any ex-igency that may arise in the recess of Con-gress affecting those relations. ment will not now be in order. The yeas and nays have been demanded on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CHASE. Let my amendment be rea

gress, affecting those relations.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The question pending was on the amend ment of Mr. Toombs, to strike out all relating to the Portland and Louisville Canal; and the

same was rejected—yeas 15, nays 30.

Mr. Dodge, of Iows, moved to increase the appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids, from \$18,000 to \$100,00; agreed to-yeas 28, nays Mr. Mallory moved to add an appropriation

of \$12,000, for a caral across the isthmus of Florida. Lost—yeas 19, nays 25. The bill, as amended, was then reported The Free Democrats of Allegheny count the Senste, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in. Pennsylvania, met in Convention on Wednes-day morning, July 9, at the Court House, and

Mr. Rusk moved to amend, by adding 44,000 for the Brazos river. Debated and organized by calling George W. Jackson, Esq., to the Chair. Judge Heath was chosen Vice President, and Mesers. Robert Straw and J. \$44,000 for the Brazos river. adopted.
Other amendments were offered. isting of Dr. Gazzam, Dr. Penniman, David

The bill was then passed—yeas 31, nays 17. The Senate proceeded to the consideration Executive by House of Representatives, August 1, 1854.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, reported a bill to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular systems of the United States. Read twice, and referred sence, returned and reported a preamble and Whereas the only purpose of the Free De-mocracy is to establish in practice the princito the Committee of the Whole on the state the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sollers submitted a resolution, to print
20,000 extra copies of the Report of the speples from time to time promulgated by Conventions representing said party; and whereas

cial committee on the guano trade. Referred to the Committee on Printing. The Speaker presented to the House the annual report of the Smitheonian Institution Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. English, the Committee

on Printing was instructed to inquire into the platforms adopted at Baltimore in 1852; and
Whereas our adoption of any ticket pledged
by the last authoritative declarations of the
party nominating it to the support of either of expediency of printing 20,000 copies of the said report.
On motion of Mr. Hunt, Senate bill to tablish a port of delivery at Lakeport, on Lake Pontchartrain, and for other purposes, was taken up, read a third time, and passed. Baltimore platforms, would be a virtual taken up, read a third time, and pas

disavowal of the principles of the Free Democracy which we cannot make; but we rejoice to know and acknowledge that tens of thousands Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, from th Committee on Commerce, reported back the of Whigs and Democrats have left, or are pre-pared to leave, the pro slavery platforms, and are determined henceforth to speak and vote and act for liberty and law, and to sustain the

An act constituting Tuscumbia, in the State of Alabama, a port of delivery, with an amend-

An act constituting Madison, Indiana, a nor of delivery. to co-operate with them in the formation of a The Speaker stated the question to be on the party of freedom, regardless of past differences

motion yesterday made by Mr. Cobb, to sus-pend the rules, to enable him to report, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill granting lands to Alabama, for railroad purposes. Mr. Cobb consented to the postpone the subject until to-morrow.

The House, at forty minutes past ten o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr in the chair,) and re cumstances) of the Free Democratic State sumed the consideration of the Senate's amend ticket in Pernsylvania; but, as an earnest of what we are willing to do in State politics, we ments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The Senate amendments, especially those in regard to custom houses and marine hospitals

have been generally concurred in, notwith standing the adverse recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means. glas Democrate hold forth no hope of their

Senate, Wednesday, August 2, 1854. Mr. Brown moved to take up the bill for the relief of Abigail Stafford. Lost. Mr. Slidell submitted a resolution, that all unfinished business of this session be continued over until the next session. Adopted. Mr. Seward reported a bill, changing th name of the American-built brig Glamorgan

controlled by the slaveholding interests of Philadelphia, the Whig party of Pennsylvania to the Wizard; and the same was consid and passed.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee has furnished no evidence that their State can-didates will either repudiate the Baltimore to which was referred the question of Mr. Williams's right to retain his seat, as a Senator platform or oppose the aggression of the Slave from New Hampshire, reported that he was not entitled to his seat. The report was laid refore it is our duty to continue to support

on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of American citizens, whose property has been destroyed by the recent bombardment of San Juan, praying indemnity for the losses sustained by them. Referred. Potts, our candidate for Governor, to meet Judge Pollock, if he appears on the stump, and ler. Neither of those gentlemen openly advo-cate the Nebraska Bill and Fugitive Law, but Mr. Fish, from the select committee neither of them has yet pledged himself to op-pose all wrong and usurpations of the Slave Power, and each would be politically free on

grant vessels, reported a bill for the better preservation of the lives of passengers on emigrant ships arriving in the United States.

Mr. Dodge, of lowa, reported a bill granting the right of way to the Benicia and Marysville

subject of the great mortality on board emi-

Railroad Company, through certain public grounds in California; and the same was con-Democratic party, and its candidates, Mr. Big-ler or Mr. Pollook, take such a position in fasidered, and passed.

The Fortification bill was taken up. vor of Liberty, the rights of the North, as Mr. Hunter opposed any amendment of bill, as the House would not pass it again.

support of Free Damocrate be given to the candidate of that party which first declares its Mr. Weller moved an amendment, which received only eight votes. The bill was then passed—yeas 35, nays 9.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Post Office Approfull independence, now and forever, of the Resolved, That we approve the action of th meeting of Free Democrats, which called thi priation bill.

Messrs. Mason and Saward opposed the mo tion, they desiring an Executive session. city papers to publish the proceedings, &c., the Mr. Hunter's motion was agreed to-19, nays 17.

throughout the whole year the mail betwee Charleston, Key West, and Havana. Adopted Also, an amendment allowing the postmas-ter of Washington city a commission of one mill per pound of the public documents which pass through that office annually, out of which

he shall pay his employees \$250 each per an tion was 'managed' by the Free Soil leaders, is a convenient falsehood to be copied by the Pro-Slavery press. 'There was not a prominent Whig or Democrat present,' says the Journal. But there were a large number Other amendments were offered and debate

A proposition to establish a daily mail be sween Cairo (Illinois) and New Orleans, wa

Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets, on Pennsylvania avenue, in front of Lafayette square,

To reimburse the expenditure made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the re-pair of the Potomac bridge, when injured by

The resolution, yesterday reported by Mr. Foot, to pay for certain services as draughtsman to the Committee on Public Lands, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Norris reported a bill to incorporate the Friends' Aid Society, in the District of Columbia.

On motion by Mr. Bright, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to take charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal until the next meeting of Congress; and the same was considered and passed.

Mr. Houston then addressed the Senate till after 12 o'clock, in defence of his political conduct in the Republic of Texas, and in repelling personal assaults upon him, contained in a book entitled the History of Texas, Mexico, and the United States, by Gen. Thomas Jefferson Green.

Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved That the President be requested to

that no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended until the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or either of them, shall appropriate and pay an amount equal to one-fourth of said sum for the same equal to one-fourth of said sum for the same purpose, and shall agree to pay, in like manner, the same proportion of all future appropriations; and fall power and authority are hereby given to said Corporations, respectively, to raise, by loan or otherwise, any sum of money that may be necessary to enable them, or either of them, to make the appropriation herein required; and the said Corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the inhabitants of said cities, respectively, or the Corporation making the appropriation, and the inhabitants of such city, shall be authorized to use the surplus water which may be brought by the Washington aqueduct, after supplying the Government establishments in Washington, under such general rules and regulations can may hereafter be prescribed by Congress; and may hereafter be prescribed by Congress; and each of said Corporations shall have the right to charge, and collect of the inhabitants of such city, such reasonable tax or rent for the use of the water as will provide for the regular payment of the interest, and the gradual payment of the principal, of any money which may be raised, under the authority hereby

given.

For completing the bridge over the Potoms river, near the Little Falls, \$75,000. For completing the improvement of Pennsyl vania avenue, west of Seventeenth street

For grading done by order of Ignatius Mudd, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, in res-ervation number seventeen, between Third st. east and New Jersey avenue, \$484 89. The amendment appropriating \$300,000 fo

the purchase of the claims, rights, and interests, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Ter-ritories of Washington and Oregon.

After all the amendments, except that to the title, had been considered separately,
Mr. Letcher, as a test vote, moved to lay
them on the table, (and, in effect, the bill also.)
This motion was decided in the negative—

as 70, nays 113. The title was then agreed to, as was the whole report of the committee.

The Alabama Railroad bill, postponed for the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic

was then referred to in order, on the motion of Mr. Cobb to suspend the rules for its consideration; and the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Cobb made an ineffectual motion to

Mr. Haven moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of considering the Senate's amendments to the River and Harbor bill; but the tion, in the Cleveland d

Dawson's motion, to consider the Senate's amendments to the Homestand hill.

Senate, Thursday, August 3, 1854. Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance reported the Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation

Mr. Rockwell submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for certain additional correspondence, by the Hon. G. P. Marsh, touching affairs in Greece.

On motion by Mr. Bright, the Senate pro ceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the surrender of certain bonds of the State of Indiana; and the same was considered

and passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consider tion of House bills on the calendar, and bills for the relief of the following named persons

W. D. Porter, of the navy; the Trustee Marion, Ohio; John McVey and John F. Mc-Ncely; James Walsh; Jesse R. Faulkner; John Green; H. N. Halstead; Benjamin Hammond; Jack Welch; Albro Nipp; Henry Lewis. On motion by Mr. Bright, the 16th and 17th rules were suspended for the remainder of the

The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up, and numerous amendments were offered and debated. Among them were the following: For the navy yard at San Francisco, Cali-

To pay \$113,600 for seventy days' use steam propeller, on the Pacific coast, in preventing unlawful expeditions against Mexico. After a long debate, rejected-yeas 11, nays

Other amendments were discussed and reected. One providing for the appointment of a board of naval officers to examine and report who of the naval officers ought to be dropped, from disability, intemperance, or other causes was discussed and rejected-yeas 22, nays 23

House of Representatives, Aug. 3, 1854. Mr. Houston desired that a message should be sent to the Senate, asking the return to this House of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropria-tion bill, for the correction of an error. [This was subsequently referred to the Committee of Conference.]

A contest of some interest arose between Mr. Haven, who desired the taking up of the River and Harbor bill, and Messra. Houston, who wished to take up the Homestead

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the Reciprocity Treaty, and asking such legis-lation as the House may deem necessary for the consummation of the purposes to be acpurposes to be ac- land and France.

spect to the salaries of employees at the Capitol.
On the first part of the subject of their investigation, with respect to the Minnesota Railroad Land bill, Mr. Breckinridge presented the report of the majority of the com

For the National Era. PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE IN OHIO.

"Then onward, onward still.
See how our ranks with freemen fill."

FRIEND BAILEY: A short time since I sent you a letter, reporting the aspects of our causes since the passage of the Karsas and Nebraska bill, in the "Democratic" county of Holmes, which, to that party in Ohio, has been what I said of that county appears to be equally the case in other sections of the State. In our State politics, Ohio may or may not be thoroughly "Democratic" et anti-Bank, &c., but in "National Democracy," as set forth in the Pro-Slavery features of that bill, a great majority of the people are anything but orthodox, or I am greatly mistakes; and I have andeavored to ascertain the truth, and think I have had an excellent opportunity, so far as I have been. The combined efforts of all the political and theological tools of slave-breeders can no longer suppress the indignation of the people at the insolent aggressions of the latter, and the abject servility of the former to their interests. Thank Heaven, our Churches are becoming more aroused than ever on the subject, and, when they do their duty, Slavery will be a doomed institution, notwithstanding the political and theological tools of slave-breaders can no longer suppress the indignation of the people at the insolent aggressions of the latter, and the abject servility of the former to their interests. Thank Heaven, our Churches are becoming more aroused than ever on the subject, and, when they do their duty, Slavery will be a doomed institution, notwithstanding the modern "Priests and Levites," (who formerly controlled them almost as much as the Posse controlled them almost as much as the Pope and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have faithfully followed the example of their illustrious predecessors, in the case of the man who fell among thieves."

"who fell among thieves."

Never was the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment so rapid and strong in Ohio as now, although there is not so much noisy excitement. on the subject; just as streams, when small, near their sources frequently make more noise than when they become much deeper, and wider, and stronger. For example, take my own county, (Cuyahoga.) now represented in Congress by the Hon. Edward Wade. Ten years ago, my township, (which was about a fair sample of the whole county.) gave, I think, but five Anti-Slavery votes out of about 1,200. By degrees we gained, till, in the county, notwithstanding repeated assurances from our Hunker friends that we were "throwing our votes away," we gave our present Representa-tive a handsome majority over either of the other party candidates; and the next time, if he is willing to go to Congress, (and if he is not, it will not make any difference, for he must go,) ka would have aroused the people of the free States to a sense of their duty; and, if so, for one, I shall not regret its being made, as it is perhaps guite as well to meet the issue, that is sure to come some time, between Freedom and Slavery, now as ever; and if, on account of the around the same the regretions.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

An intelligent and reliable correspondent, at have the rules suspended, with a view to take Cincinnati, writes to the editor of the National up the bill granting land to Alabama for rail-Era, on the 1st instant, as follows: "Our friends in this State are making active "Our friends in this State are making active preparation for the Congressional contest. Hon. Edward Wade is supported for re-elecand Free Soil papers. He will, perhaps, get three-fourths of all the votes that will be cast. Hon. J. R. Giddings will doubtless be supported for re-election in his district. The country cannot yet spare him from their national councils. In the Mount Vernon district, Hon. Wil-

lection before by the Democrats running two candidates. It is now expected that there will be a sufficient secession from the Old Line De-mocracy, on the Nebraska question, to over-come their usual majority, and re-elect him. Mr. Shannon, one of the four from Ohio who voted for the bill, declines being a candidate for re-election. He is afraid to come before the people, and have them pass judgment on his treacherous conduct. Hon. Wm. F. Hunter. formerly a member of Congress, and an able

ably be the Republican candidate. "The prospect now is, that Dr. Olds will be a candidate for re-election in the Columbus district; and if so, he will have the privilege of staving at home, the next Congress. Hon. Samuel Galloway will be his, opponent. He came within thirty or forty cotes of beating him the last time, and this time he will un-doubtedly be elected, by 500 or 1,000 majority. Hon. Lewis D. Campbell will be a candidate again in his district, and will undoubtedly be or absolve his murderer. On the contrary, it triumphantly elected. "An intelligent politician of the

Piqua informs me that Dr. Dorsey will be the Nebraska candidate for Congress in that district, composed of the counties of Miami, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, &c.; and that the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, Whigs, and Free-Soilers, will support for re-election Mr. Nichols, the present Democratic Representative, who opposed the Nebraska bill, and that they will give him a large majority. He says, Micians of Darke county say that that county will give 1,000 or 2,000 majority. The masses of the Democratic party there repudiate the Nebraska swindle, and only a few of the leaders

"In Hamilton county, Hon. J. Scott Harri son will be re-elected, and some true man instead of Disney.

"Yours for the right, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail steamer Nisgara arrived at Halifax at ten o'clock last night, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d inst., one day

later than her regular day of sailing. Austria's conduct continued more doubtful and is regarded with great suspicion by Eng-

Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell, from the select committee on legislative frauds, made a report, exonerating intentional fraud with re-The Spanish insurrection was spreading rapidly, under Espartero.

No change had occurred in the condition of

expressing the opinion that fraud was not intended, together with a bill.

Mr. Campbell made a minority report thereon, accompanied by a bill to repeal the 3d section, in which the fraud is alleged to have

the 18th, state that the ins

the 18th, state that the insurgents were masters of that city. During the night, the troops engaged acted vigorously against the barricades, for the most part unsuccessfully.

The latest from Madrid is to the 18th. The Gazette publishes a list of new Ministers. Gen. Cavaji has been appointed commander of cavalry. The insurgents were masters at Madrid. The troops engaged against the barricades were fighting in several parts of the capital when the despatch left.

A battle had been fought between General O'Donnell and Gen. Blager, in which the lat-

HAVANA-The Captain General presided at a bull fight on the 23d ult., for the benefit of the Beneficencin, or work-house.

The British sloop of war Espeigle, it is anticipated, will be at Havana again soon, to take her prize, the Grey Eagle, slaver, which the Mixed Commission has awarded to her, to Ja-

His Excellency the Captain General obtained from the Queen permission to take up a public subscription, with which to erect monument in Havana to the memory of Christopher Columbus, beneath which the ash-Ten es of Columbus, which now repose in the Cathedral Church, are to be placed.

THE SAN JUAN OR GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following statement of a conversation with Col. Fremont, relative to the causes which led to the recent cowardly and disgraceful destruction of the town of San

we will give him a majority over all other candidates, should there be any in opposition to him. And as great a revolution as has been accourrence of the 'outrage' upon Mr. Borland, complished in Cuyahoga, only after a ten years' for which such fearful retribution has been war, will be accomplished in many other counties in far less time, and soon Ohio will be as he is well known the world over as a cool, clearthoroughly Anti-Slavery as need be. Perhaps nothing short of the villanous attempt to extend or permit Slavery in Kansas and Nebras-it, cannot be otherwise than highly interesting

of the result, the South, or some other portions of it, should conclude to leave the Union, the people of the North will generally adopt the sentiment of one of my neighbors, who told another, who was talking of going to Hilinois—
"Well, faith, and ye'll leave mony dry eyes behind ye."

H. M. Addison.

Tiverton, Coshocton co., Ohio, July 25, 1854.

Tiverton, Coshocton co., Ohio, July 25, 1854. cide was considered by the Americans, almost without exception, a deliberate, cold-blooded murder, without a shadow of palliation. There had been some previous difficulty between

Smith and the negro.
"On the day of the homicide, Smith's steamand after it had proceeded some distance, put back again, apparently for no other purpose than to run into the bungo; which it did, crushing it like an egg-shell. At this time the negro was sitting in his boat with his gun across his knees. The weight of testimony is, that he lican candidate for re-election. That is a strong Democratic district, and he obtained his election before hy the Democratic district, and he obtained his green when Smith and seat nor raised his green when Smith and seat nor raised his gun, when Smith deliberately shot him.
Immediately upon being shot, the poor fellow got up, and while attempting to step from the wreck of his bungo, into the boat alongside of it, his strength failed him, and he fell into the

mont. He makes the third witness, whose reports show Captain Smith's conduct to have writer goes on to give Mr. Fremont's version of the subsequent proceedings, and Mr. Borland's avowed motive for interference.

"A warrant was issued by the Mayor of Greytown for Smith's arrest, and an officer went on board the steamer, as every one knows, but was prevented from getting his prisoner by the forcible resistance of the passengers, headed by Berland. In aiding the minister thus to resist the officers, the passengers did not intend to onderse the murder of the negro, would have been a very easy matter to have had him hung, on brief notice, by a Committee of ers proposed it. But Mr. Borland, in a speech he made to the crowd, as well as in private conversation, told them he was instructed not in any way to recognise the authority of Greyto King.) as separate and distinct from Nica-ragua. To permit the Greytown officers to arrest an American citizen, and try him for ami county will give 1,000 majority for the Republican ticket; and that intelligent politiso Mr. Borland urged them to aid him 'crushing out' this scion of the Mosquitoes.
If the government of Greytown was illegal. deriving its powers from incompetent author ity, the act of the officers who attempted to the act of a mob, proper to be resisted by meb force. In this opinion the whole steamer's party concurred. And, of course, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Borland that night was looked upon as the act of an irresponsible

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN. A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, an Independent Denceratic weekly newspaper under the above litle; and, in announcing this purpose, we deem it proper to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which the Scripture teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently brotheren. The Declaration of Independence recognises this truth when it declares that "all men are created

the Revolution, and we, their descendants, should la-bor to scenre the blessings of individual liberty and

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OTIS BISBEE.

Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854.

July 29,

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Dec. 22.

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A ND all diseases arising from a disorder of liver of a stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fuliness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fuliness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fintulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Head, Choking or Sufficenting Sentitions of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Futtering of the Head, Choking or Sufficenting Sentitions of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Futtering of the Head, Choking or Sufficenting Sentitions of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Futtering of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Futtering of the Head, Hurried Reiner, Pilot Reiner, astions when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in Dots or Webs before the sight, Feverand dull pain in the head, Doficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

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PRILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.

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Yours, respectfully, John R. Corr, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

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